



Chuyên cung cấp giáo viên gia sư ngoại ngữ chất lượng  
Mọi ngôn ngữ - Mọi trình độ - Mọi lứa tuổi  
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**Full name:** .....

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST**

**Class:** .....

**Time: 45 minutes**

#### I. LISTENING

1. Listen to FIVE short conversations. Choose the main topic of each conversation. Circle A, B or C. You will listen TWICE.

1E. *What is the conversation about?*

- A. Steps to make a cake
- B. Ingredients to make a cake
- C. Steps to decorate a cake

2E. *What is the conversation about?*

- A. Steps to make toasted bread
- B. How to eat bread
- C. Ingredients to make bread

3M. *What is the conversation about?*

- A. Reasons for being late to school
- B. How to have lots of energy
- C. The importance of breakfasts

4M. *What is the conversation about?*

- A. Eating fruit and its benefits
- B. Drawbacks of eating too much fruit
- C. Advantages of vitamins

5D. *What is the conversation about?*

- A. Lifestyle in the future
- B. Eating habits in the future
- C. How to make food pills

2. Listen to a talk between Tom and Lena about having a native-like accent. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Circle T or F. You will listen TWICE.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1E. Lena is busy because she is trying to practise pronunciation.                    | T | F |
| 2E. Tom thinks pronunciation is important in communication.                          | T | F |
| 3M. Tom thinks a foreigner shouldn't have British accent.                            | T | F |
| 4M. People from Singapore and Malaysia also have British accent.                     | T | F |
| 5D. Tom suggests Lena should practise the language skills and learn more vocabulary. | T | F |

## II. READING

1. Read the passage and complete the sentences. Circle A, B, or C.

Did you ever wonder why it is so difficult for adults to start to learn English or a foreign language? Every year, millions of **grown-ups** around the world spend a handsome amount of money to learn English but not many of them succeed in becoming fluent English speakers. This is because it is not easy to pick up a new language after a certain age.

However, little children learn foreign languages without much difficulty. This is because they have a special ability that helps them learn languages fast. This ability weakens when people grow older. Think of the little time children need to learn their native language.

So, if you have the desire to learn English or any other foreign language, you should begin as

soon as possible. Remember that the longer you wait, the harder it will become.

1D. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Built-in Abilities for Language
- B. Languages: the Younger the Better
- C. Children and Grown-ups

2E. The word "**grown-ups**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. adults
- B. children
- C. teenagers

3M. According to the passage, "a handsome amount of money" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. good-looking money
- B. a big sum of money
- C. a new amount of money

4E. Children learn a foreign language fast because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they have much time to do it
- B. they are smarter than grown-ups
- C. they have a special ability

5M. If you wish to learn English, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. become younger
- B. learn from children
- C. begin as soon as possible

2. Read the passage about the differences between American English and British English.

Complete the numbered spaces in the table with ONE word from the passage.

Danny O'Brian is a junior high school student living in suburban New York. He came to see his friend in London for a few days. He was quite surprised to find that there were subtle differences between American English and British English other than the accent.

The biggest difference he found was in vocabulary. He was surprised when he wanted to stand in line to get into the movie theatre, he was asked to "queue" next to the wall. He also learned that "a truck" in Britain is called "a lorry" and "an apartment" is called "a flat", "subway" means

“underground” and the hood of a car is called a “bonnet”.

There is a slight difference in spelling, too. For example, the words “center, color, burned, dialog, realise” were spelled “centre, colour, burnt, dialogue, realize” respectively.

Danny also noticed that the American say “I’m going to see a movie with my friends” while the British say “I’m going to see a movie with my mates”. The British also say “Cheers!” when they say Goodbye to friends.

Differences	American English	British English
Accent		
(1) _____	stand in line  subway	queue  (3) _____
(2) _____	dialog  center  (5) _____	(4) _____,  centre  Cheers!

### III. WRITING

1. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets. You may need to change the word. Write no more than three words.

**Here is an example.**

0. The bookshop is opposite the library.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ a bookshop opposite the library. (THERE)

Answer: 0. *There is*

1E. I wish I had more money; I would be having a vacation in Hawaii.

(have)

→ If I \_\_\_\_\_ I would be having a vacation in Hawaii.

2E. If I lived in the USA when I was small I would have a native-like accent. (American)

→ I would \_\_\_\_\_ accent if I lived in the USA when I was small.

3M. I didn't understand what those English people were talking about. (dialect)

→ They were \_\_\_\_\_ so I couldn't understand them.

4M. If you had a wider range of vocabulary, you could write better. (could)

→ Your \_\_\_\_\_ better if you had a wider range of vocabulary.

5D. If English were not spoken by economic powers, it wouldn't be so popular. (not)

→ Were English \_\_\_\_\_ economic powers, it wouldn't be so popular.

2. Write a paragraph about a trip that you remember the most. Write 100 - 120 words.

***You should write about:***

- The time of the trip
- The length of the trip
- The place where you went
- The things you did
- The thing you liked the most

#### IV. LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Mark the underlined part in each mini talk with a falling or rising arrow.

1E. - What would you like, madam?

- I'd like some lemons.

rising

falling

2E. - When will you come?

- I'll come tomorrow.

rising

falling

3M. - English is difficult.

- Yes, but Chinese is more difficult.

rising

falling

4M. - My sister can speak English very well.

- I know, but you speak English much better.

rising

falling

5D. - I love London so much.

- I also love the city. I'm most impressed by the Big Ben.

rising

falling

2. Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences. Circle A, B, or C.

1E. If I were born in the UK, I will speak English well.

A

B

C

2E. If everyone spoke English in the meeting, we can be presenting in English.

A

B

C

3M. If you read much stories in English, you would be able to write well now.

A

B

C

4M. If you teach me English at earlier age, I would be much better at it now.

A

B

C

5D. If I would speak English well, I will apply for that job.

A

B

C

3. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Circle A, B or C.

1. I can speak two languages very well. I think I am a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. monolingual

B. bilingual

C. multilingual

2E. I study in the US for four years, so I am a \_\_\_\_\_ English speaker.

A. fluent

B. poor

C. rusty

3. It's a long time since I last used English. My English is a bit \_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. fluent

B. rusty

C. reasonable

4M. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ every new word in the dictionary. Try to guess the meaning first.

A. check up

B. look for

C. look up

5D. While on holiday in the UK, Michael could \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of British English.

A. take up

B. pick up

C. get up

– The end –